PupU-Teaoher Ratio

902. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI; Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the pupil-teacher ratio in primary education in India compared to other developing countries; and

(b) what is the completion rate of students in primary, secondary and upper secondary grades in India and other dever loping countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The pupil teacher ratio in India in 1990-91 was 42, 37 ai 32 at primary, upper primary and Higher Secondary stages respectively. The comparative data with other developing coun-iries is available for the yearr 1985 and is given in the enclosed statement-I (See below)

(b) The completion rate (or survival rate) m 1987-88 was 53.03 per cent, 37.11 per cent, and 24.71 per cent at primary, upper primary and secondary stages respectively. The comparative data with other developing countries in the mid 80's is given in the enclosed statement-II. *{see* below) Information about upper secondary grades is not collected.

Statement-I

Pupil-Teacher ratio in different countries of Asia

S. No.	Name of the country	Primary Education	Secondary Education
1	Bangladesh	47·0	26·2
2	Bhutan	38·5	10·1
3	Burma	46·4	28·5
4	China	24·9	17·2
5	Hong Kong	27·3	25·1
6	India	57·6	20·2
7	Indonesia	25·3	15·3
8	Korea, Republic of	38·3	34·3
9	Laos	24·9	11·2
10	Malaysia	24·1	22·1
11	Nepal	35·5	27·5
12	Papua New Guinea	31·0	25·4
13	Philippines	30·9	32·3
14	Singapore	27·1	20·4
15	Sri Lanka	31·7	26·1
16	Thailand	19·3	19·5

It pertains to the year 1985.

Source—Educational Development in Asia, A comparative Study focussing on cost and financing issues by JEE Peng Tang & Alain Mingat—October, 1989—The World Bank Report No. IDP 51

Statement-II

Cohort Survival Rates in different countries of Asia from early to Mid 1980.S.

s. No	Name of the country	Primary gross enrolment ratio 85	Percent of entrants in G.1	G. 5	grade 1 G. 8	surviving to G. 10
1	Bangaladesh	60	100.0	24.0	17.8	10.7
2	Bhutan	25	lOOaO	19.6	7.4	3.2
3	Burma	182	100.0	* *	**	
4	China .	124	100.0	67.5	30.9	7.1
5	India	92	100.0	36.7	21.8	13.4
6	Indonesia .	118	100.0	69a3	35.1	18.4
7	Korea	96	100.0	97.0	94.1	46.6
8	Laos .	94	100.0	40a3	19.6	8.2
9	Malaysia .	99	100.0	98.0	69.9	41.9
10	Nepal	79	100.0	33.1	25.4	20.6
11	Papua NG	69	100.0	73.2	23.2	15.7
12	Philippines	106	100 0	71.4	49.7	41.1
13	Singapore	115	100 0	100.0	75.0	75.0
14	Sri Lanka.	103	100 0	92.1	59.4	57.4
15	Thailand	97	100.0	84.6	30.5	45.0

Source—Educational Development in Asia—A Comparative Study focussing on cost and financing issues by Jee Peng Tan & Alain Mingat—October 1989—The World Bank Report No. IDP 51.

Education Department of M.C.D.

903. SHRI. N. E. BALARAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner Municipal Corporation of Delhi has received representation regarding promotions from School Inspectors (General) to Assistant Education Officer. (General) in S.T. quota;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the Education Department of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the roster is not maintained in the promotions/appointments of Assistant Education Officers (General) for S.T. candidates;

(c) it the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what action Government propose to take in this regard; and

(d) in case the roster is maintained, what are the details regarding S.T. candidal promoted from school Inspector (General) to Assistant Education Officer (General) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA); (a) Yes, Sir. The Muni-cipal Corporation of Delhi have confirmed that the representations were received and were considered by the competent autho-